

# The Gazette of India



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**NOTICE**

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 12th May, 1959.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
51.	45 ITC(PN)/59, dated 8th May, 1959.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Issue of licences to certain Scheduled industries for import of raw materials and components on yearly basis.
	46-ITC(PN)/59, dated 8th May, 1959.	Do	Import policy for share parts of Earth-moving machinery grouped under S. No. 65(5) (ii) (a)/V during April-September, 1959, period.
52.	No. RS.1/2/59 L dated 11th May 1959.	Rajya Sabha Secretariat	Prorogation of Lok Sabha under clause (2) of Article 85 of the Constitution.
53.	F. 266-T(I)/59, dated the 12th May, 1959.	Lok Sabha Secretariat	Prorogation of Lok Sabha under clause (2) of Article 85 of the Constitution.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

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**PART I—Section 1**

**Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court**

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT**

New Delhi, the 14th May 1959

No. 30-Pres./59.—The President is pleased to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service to Shri Sati Prosad Mukherjee, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

2. This award is made under rule 4(ii) of the rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal.

No. 31-Pres./59.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for meritorious service to Shri Durga Das Sareen, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Uttar Pradesh.

2. This award is made under rule 4(ii) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal.

New Delhi, the 18th May 1959

No. 32-Pres./59.—The President is pleased to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Uttar Pradesh Police:

Name of the officer and Rank.—Shri Bhullan Singh, Sub-Inspector, Civil Police, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, (deceased).

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

On receipt of information on 22nd March 1954 that the gang of Rupa and Sarupa Goojars, notorious dacoits, who had committed a number of robberies and murders was in an Arhar field near village Gangadaspur, Post Office Deoband, Sub-Inspector Bhullan Singh, then Station Officer of Police Station Roorkee, immediately arranged a raid to arrest the dacoits.

The dacoits were heavily armed and there was no cover worth the name near the field in which the gang was hiding. The raiding party had to operate in very difficult circumstances. When the Police party advancing from three flanks crawled up quite close to the field the dacoits opened fire. The Police party promptly returned the fire and a regular encounter ensued.

Shri Bhullan Singh, who was in charge of the right flank, sighted one of the dacoits on the right side of the field. He rushed towards the dacoit and fired at him from his revolver but in the course of this gallant action he was shot at by the dacoits and badly wounded. He later succumbed to his injuries in hospital. In this encounter both the dacoit leaders Rupa and Sarupa and another member of the gang named Mamraj were killed and a fourth wounded and arrested. Two 12 bore guns, one 12 bore pistol and a large quantity of ammunition were recovered.

In this encounter Shri Bhullan Singh displayed great initiative, exceptional courage, and devotion to duty in the performance of which he laid down his life.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

A. V. PAI, Secy. to the President.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

(Department of Economic Affairs)

**RESOLUTION**

New Delhi, the 15th May 1959

No. F.21(3)-NS/59.—The organisation of the Women's Savings Campaign set up under this Department's Resolution No. F.8(14)-NS/56, dated the 29th October, 1956 and extended upto the end of May, 1959 in this Department's Resolution of even No. dated the 11th March, 1959, will continue as hitherto for a further period of one month with effect from the 1st June, 1959.

R. SARAN, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

New Delhi, the 8th May 1959

No. SSI(A)-28(43)/58.—In para 2(b) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution of the same number dated the 20th April, 1959, under which the "Board for Promotion of

"Small Inventions" was constituted, the following additions shall be made to the list of members of the Central Board, namely:

9. Shri Chunilal V. Mehta, 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
10. Shri G. D. Naidu, Gopal Bagh, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore-1.

N. S. VAIDYANATHAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 14th May 1959

No. 6(1)Prod/57.—In partial modification of this Ministry's Notification No. 6(1)Prod/57 dated the 19th February, 1958, the following further amendment shall be made:—

Under item (III) of the Notification, in place of the existing entries "Shri Asfaque Husain, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.", substitute the following:—

"Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Commerce & Industry."

K. C. MADAPPA, Dy. Secy

**EXPORT TRADE CONTROL**

New Delhi, the 23rd May 1959

No. 5/1/58-EV.—In Instruction 1 in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce No. S.R.O. 794 dated the 21st October 1950, the words "description of goods and" occurring therein shall be omitted.

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secy.

**RESOLUTION**

New Delhi, the 6th May 1959

No. 14(53)/58-Ch.II.—By their resolution No. 11(29)/57-NF&MC, dated 28th October, 1957, Government of India appointed an *ad hoc* Committee to examine the immediate problems of the cottonseed oil industry and make recommendations regarding its future development. The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:—

- (a) To examine the immediate problems of the industry and suggest ways and means for its speedy development.
- (b) To examine the present position of the Industry, e.g. installed capacity, annual production etc. and suggest suitable locations for new units.
- (c) To suggest fiscal measures which could give necessary incentives for the crushing of cottonseed and the consumption of cottonseed oil as cooking oil and in the manufacture of vanaspati.
- (d) To suggest measures for developing the use of decorticated cottonseed cake.

2. The Committee submitted its report on 27th November, 1958 and its main recommendations are as follows:—

**RECOMMENDATION NO. (1)**

**Crushing of non-fuzzy seeds.**—The crushing of non-fuzzy seeds which contain smaller percentage of lintels could be advantageously undertaken in the unorganised sector by smaller units which are not equipped with delinting machinery. "The Committee is of the opinion that this sector may be encouraged to crush non-fuzzy seeds.

**RECOMMENDATION NO. (2)**

**Fuzzy Seeds.**—The objective of the industry in the organised sector should be to crush such seeds which are rich in linters (fuzzy) and at the same time have a higher oil content, it being immaterial whether they are of American or deal origin.

**RECOMMENDATION NO. (3)**

**Installed capacity.**—The Committee is of the opinion that the installed capacity of cottonseed oil mills in the organised sector ought to be rated not merely by the expeller capacity but by the capacity of the delinting machinery.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (4)

New units recently licensed under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.—The Committee understands that a number of mills licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have not yet taken effective steps to set up their units. The Committee is of the opinion that Government should review their progress at an early date and take steps where necessary to revoke licences which block up the capacity. The revoked capacity may be allotted to other applicants from the same State.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (5)

**Speculation in cottonseeds.**—The forward Markets Commission may keep a watchful eye on the speculative activities in the forward markets of cottonseeds so that such activities may not hinder the availability of cottonseeds for crushing purposes by pushing the prices beyond crushing parity parity. The Forward Markets Commission may also consider whether the practice reported to be adopted at Bombay of excluding the fuzzy variety of cottonseeds from tendering against forward contracts can be extended to other exchanges dealing in cottonseeds.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (6)

**Fiscal Policy.**—(i) Government of India should persuade the State Governments to waive the sales tax levy on cottonseeds on special considerations or at least not to discriminate and exempt cottonseed which is fed to cattle from payment of sales tax as this step would divert more whole seed instead of cake for cattle feeding. The State Government should also be requested to advise local bodies to consider the abolition of octroi duty on cottonseed.

(ii) Unlike other vegetable oils, there is at present no excise duty on cottonseed oil. Government of India have exempted cottonseed oil in order to give a stimulus to the crushing of cottonseeds. The Committee recommends that excise duty should not be levied on cottonseed oil for five years. The position may be reviewed thereafter. Such an announcement from the Government would help the rapid development of the Industry.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (7)

**Financial assistance.**—(i) Government may advise State Finance Corporations to accord high priority to cottonseed oil industry in their scheme of assistance to private industrialists.

(ii) The Reserve Bank should be requested to advise all Scheduled Banks to consider the question of advancing loans on cottonseed and cottonseed products.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (8)

**Transport facilities and railway freight.**—(i) The Committee recommends that the Railway Board should consider reduction of freight on movement of cottonseeds on station to station basis within 400 miles, where a crushing mill is located at or near the railway station. Such a concession will no doubt apply to cottonseed meant both for crushing as well as for cattle feeding, as it will be difficult to prevent consignments being used by the farmers as well. It is suggested that this concessional freight may be half that of the normal rate charged for groundnut in view of the fact that the percentage of oil recovered from cottonseed is hardly 50 per cent. of that recovered from groundnut.

(ii) The Railway Board should examine again the difficulties in connection with the loading of 300 maunds of cottonseed hulls in open wagons. The industry has pointed out that it is not possible to load more than 200 maunds and also charge freight for this quantity. Similar difficulties are also faced on the metre gauge.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (9)

**Import of Bleaching Earth and Activated Carbon.**—Import of Bleaching Earth and Activated Carbon should be allowed for refining cottonseed oil till indigenous products of satisfactory quality are available.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (10)

**Import of Plant and Equipment.**—The proposal regarding the import of cottonseed preparatory machinery on a barter basis against cotton linters may be examined by the State Trading Corporation. The possibility of procuring preparatory machinery and continuous solvent extraction plants under the U.S. Export-Import loan fund and other Assistance programmes may also be explained by the Government.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (11)

**Standards for cottonseed oil.**—Standards should be laid down for crude cottonseed oil by the Indian Standards Institution. Standards may also be prepared for cottonseed. The Indian Standards Institution may urgently re-examine the standards laid down for washed cottonseed oil in consultation with the manufacturers as well as the consumers of cottonseed oil e.g. vanaspati and soap manufacturers.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (12)

**Research Problems.**—The Committee recommends that all investigational work on cottonseed and cottonseed products should be co-ordinated by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (13)

**Association of the Industry.**—The Committee recommends that an Association of Cottonseed Crushers be formed to consider common problems and assess the progress of the national plan for the Industry.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (14)

**Future Development of the Industry.**—(i) The Committee recommends a plan for the speedy development of the industry in two stages:

- Production should be developed on a minimum basis of 60,000 tons of cottonseed oil by the existing and licenced units and by establishing 9 additional units each of capacity 12,000 tons per annum in terms of cottonseeds on the basis of 200 working days in a year. Out of these 9 units, two should be set up in Madras, two in Madhya Pradesh, four in the Punjab and one in Rajasthan.
- The second stage would achieve a production of 70,000 tons of oil by the setting up of further 5 units of similar capacity, one in Madhya Pradesh and four in the Punjab.
- The Committee is of the opinion that in order to achieve the additional installed capacity, first preference should be given to existing regional vegetable oil mills and vanaspati factories. New units may, however, be developed in case the existing oil mills and vanaspati factories do not take to crushing cottonseed expeditiously.
- The Committee feels that special efforts may be necessary to develop cottonseed oil industry on modern lines in the Punjab.
- The Committee considers that there is full justification for increasing the foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 1.6 crores for the immediate development of the industry.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (15)

**Organisation of the Industry on Co-operative Lines.**—While every encouragement may be given to the organisation of the industry on co-operative lines in accordance with the plan evolved by the Committee, existing oil mills, vanaspati factories and new entrepreneurs should not be prevented from setting up cottonseed oil mills on modern lines at approved locations.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (16)

**Processing Operations.**—(i) The Committee is of the opinion that solvent extraction process for extracting oil from oilseeds and oil-wakes is particularly advantageous for cottonseed which has a lower oil content in comparison with other oil seeds.

(ii) The Committee recommends that continuous refining plants may be allowed to be imported as far as possible by those who wish to install such plants, as the continuous process is more economic than batch refining process.

## RECOMMENDATION No. (17)

(i) **Increased cultivation of the improved variety of cottonseed.**—Active steps should be taken by the Government to extend the cultivation of the fuzzy variety of cottonseed in different regions of the country.

(ii) The Committee recommends that the linter industry should be organised on the basis of production of first cut and second-cut as the latter is the most suitable raw material for high grade chemical cotton essential for the manufacture of plastics, rayon, films, explosives, lacquers etc.

As there is no demand in the country for first-cut linters, in view of the availability of mill-waste, the first-cut may be allowed to be exported freely and to facilitate such exports, the export duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem which was abolished early in 1958 should not be reimposed for five years. The position may be reviewed thereafter.

(iii) The Committee recommends that linter pulp plants may be organised at suitable places to facilitate the conversion of linters into bleached pulp for industrial purposes.

**RECOMMENDATION No. 18 COTTONSEED CAKE.**

- (i) The Committee recommends that production of balanced ration for cattle composed of decorticated cottonseed cake, hulls, rice bran, molasses, salt etc. should be undertaken on a large scale.
- (ii) Intensive propaganda may be undertaken for popularising cottonseed cake through Community Development Blocks under Community Projects Administration and All-India Radio.
- (iii) The Central Oil-seeds Committee should give serious attention to propagation of use of cottonseed cake instead of the whole seed by the farmer.
- (iv) The Committee recommends that Government dairies and farms should use cottonseed cake instead of whole seed. Ministry of Food and Agriculture, may also advise the State Governments.

**(v) STANDARDS:**

The Committee recommends that uniform specifications should be laid down by the Indian Standards Institution for decorticated cottonseed cake based on analytical figures of cake produced by modern mills. The State Governments and Army Purchase Organisation should follow the I.S.I. standard while prescribing their requirements.

**(iv) PRODUCTION OF UNDECORTICATED CAKE:**

The production of undecorticated cottonseed cake need not be discouraged. Delinting of seed should, however, be done in all cases; hulling may or may not be done. This would facilitate the disposal of cottonseed cake. As an animal feeding stuff, undecorticated cake can replace the whole seed more readily than decorticated cake in the initial stages.

**RECOMMENDATION No. 19 SOAP STOCK & SOAP INDUSTRY:**

- (i) Plants may be established in central locations for the production of fatty acids from refinery soap stock and Government should provide facilities for the import of plant and machinery for this purpose.
- (ii) The Committee recommends that 5 per cent. of cottonseed oil may be used in the manufacture of soap.

**RECOMMENDATION No. 20. UTILISATION OF COTTONSEED OIL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF VANASPATI:**

- (i) The Committee endorses the decision of the members of the Vanaspati Manufacturers Association to voluntarily use cottonseed oil in the production of Vanaspati— $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. on an annual basis in 1958, 5 per cent. in 1959,  $\frac{7}{3}$  per cent. in 1960 and 10 per cent. in 1961. Cottonseed oil would be used in the manufacture of Vanaspati upto 5 per cent. irrespective of the price difference between cottonseed oil and groundnut oil.
- (ii) The Committee recommends the manufacture of special brands of vanaspati for the Army containing 25 per cent to 50 per cent cottonseed oil, in view of the possibility of larger consumption of cottonseed oil in such brands.

3. The Government of India after careful consideration have accepted the following recommendations and will implement these as far as possible:-

4. 5, 7(ii), 8(ii), 9, 11, 12, 14(i), 14(iv), 16(ii), 18(ii), 18(iii), 18(iv), 18(v) and 18(vi).

4. The Government of India have also accepted recommendations Nos. 1, 3, 6(i), 7(i), 14(iii), 17(i), 17(ii) (first para), 17(iii) and 18(i). These recommendations are brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned for implementation.

5. The Government of India have also noted recommendations No. 2, 13, 16(i), 19(i), 19(ii), and 20(i) and take this opportunity of drawing attention of the Industry to these recommendations.

6. The Government of India have also considered the remaining recommendations Nos. 6(ii), 8(i), 10, 14(ii), 15, 17(ii) second paragraph and 20(ii) and it has been resolved as under:-

- (a) **Recommendation No. 6(ii)**.—The ad hoc Committee had recommended that excise duty on cottonseed oil should not be levied for another 5 years. Government of India do not accept this recommendation. It would not be possible to give any assurance that such duties would not be imposed within the next 5 years.
- (b) **Recommendation No. 8(i)**.—The Committee had recommended that Railway Board should consider reduction of freight on movement of cottonseeds on station to station basis within 400 miles. Government

of India are of the opinion that such a concession will not be of any particular assistance to the industry. It would serve the industry better if long distance haulage of cottonseed is discouraged and ways and means effecting this, are further explored in consultation with the Railway Board.

- (c) **Recommendation No. 10.**—The Ad Hoc Committee has recommended that the possibility of importing continuous solvent extraction plants may be examined by the Government. Government do not accept this recommendation in view of the present plans for the fabrication of modern continuous solvent extraction plants in the country.
- (d) **Recommendation No. 14 (ii) and 15.**—The Committee has expressed an opinion that in order to achieve the additional capacity, first preference should be given to existing oil mills and vanaspati factories and new units should only be developed if existing units do not take to crushing cottonseed expeditiously.

The Committee has also recommended that while every encouragement may be given to organisation of industry on co-operative lines, existing oil mills, vanaspati factories and new entrepreneurs should not be prevented from setting up of cottonseed oil mills on modern lines at approved locations. Government of India consider that co-operatives should receive preference in the matter of granting licences for setting up of cottonseed oil mills and every encouragement should be given to them for this purpose.

For implementing the policy, the following procedure will be adopted:-

- (a) Specific areas or States will be reserved for the development of industry on co-operative basis;
- (b) Even in areas not so reserved, licences to private entrepreneurs will be issued after the Government is satisfied that there was no prospect of a co-operative coming forward to take up cottonseed crushing within a reasonable period.
- (c) **Recommendation No. 17 (i) Second Paragraph.**—The Ad Hoc Committee has recommended that the export duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on first cut linters which was abolished in early 1958 should not be reimposed for 5 years. Government of India do not accept this recommendation as it would not be possible to give any assurance for the next 5 years in this connection.
- (f) **Recommendation No. 20 (ii).**—The Committee has recommended the manufacture of special brands of vanaspati for the Army, containing 25 per cent to 50 per cent cottonseed oil. Government of India agree with the suggestion given by Q. M. G's branch that the maximum percentage of cottonseed oil that may be used in the manufacture of vanaspati meant for defence personnel should be limited to 20 per cent.

**ORDER**

Ordered that a copy of the resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it may be published in the Gazette of India.

N. SUBRAHMANYAM, Jt. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

**RESOLUTION**

*New Delhi, the 14th May 1959*

**SUBJECT:—National Council for Higher Education for Rural Areas.**

**No. F.3-187/58-U.3.**—In further modification of the Ministry's Resolution No. F.3-12/55 D6(RHE), dated the 3rd February, 1956, as amended, the Central Government has decided to reconstitute the National Council for Rural Higher Education and hereby directs that for the existing sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph 4 of the aforesaid Resolution, the following shall be substituted, namely—

"4 (2) (a) *Ex-officio*.

- (i) Minister of Education, Government of India—Chairman.
- (ii) Secretary, Ministry of Education—Vice-Chairman.
- (iii) Deputy Educational Adviser in charge of the Division—Member-Secretary.
- (iv) Deputy Financial Adviser, Ministry of Education.

**(b) Other officials.**

- (i) One representative of Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.
- (ii) One representative of Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

- (iii) One representative of Ministry of Health.
- (iv) One representative of Ministry of Commerce and Industries (Cottage Industry Section) and
- (v) One representative of Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.
- (c) Director/Representative of each Rural Institute.
- (d) Four educationists nominated by the Chairman.
- (e) One representative of the University Grants Commission.
- (f) One representative of the Inter-University Board of India.

The membership of the Council may be increased to provide representation to other interests institutions and organisations, if and when deemed necessary.

#### (3) Tenure of office

All non-official members and representatives of Ministries other than the Ministry of Education, shall hold office for a term of three years, provided that a member appointed or nominated in his or her capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular office shall automatically cease to be a member if he or she ceases to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be. Ex-officio members shall continue for so long as they hold the office by virtue of which they are appointed as members of the Council.

All casual vacancies (other than the ex-officio members) shall be filled by the authority or body which nominated the member whose place falls vacant and the person appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall be a member of the Council for the residue of the term for which the person whose place is filled would have been a member."

2. The aforesaid amendments shall come into force on the 2nd June 1959.

3. (i) Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, Universities, Ministries of the Government of India, All Rural Institutes, the University Grants Commission and the Inter-University Board of India.

(ii) Also ordered that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

K. G. SAIYIDAIN, Secy.

### MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER

New Delhi, the 14th May 1959

No. 33/59-F.9(13)/58-Adm.I.—Shri S. R. Vasudeva, ex-Director in the Central Water and Power Commission (Water Wing), was granted refused leave for the period from the 5th June, 1958 to the 8th July, 1958:

2. This Ministry's notification No. 29/59-F.9/18/58-Adm.I, dated the 30th March, 1959 is hereby cancelled.

J. P. VAISH, Under Secy.

### MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

#### (Department of Tourism)

#### RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 13th May 1959

No. 3-TPL.II(9)/59.—In the Government of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications Resolution No. 3-TT(14)/57, dated the 27th February, 1958, as amended by the Government of India, Resolution bearing the same number dated the 23rd April, 1958, 24th July, 1958 and 26th December, 1958, the existing sub-clause (10) of clause (iii) in Part III has been amended to read as follows:—

"Eleven Members of the public of whom not more than five shall be Members of Parliament and/or State Legislatures. They shall be nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry dealing with tourism and shall remain Members during the pleasure of the President. If a Member so nominated does not attend two successive meetings of the Council, he shall be deemed to have resigned from the Membership of the Council."

#### ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

S. N. CHIB,

Director General of Tourism &  
Ex-officio Joint Secy, to the Govt. of India.

#### (Department of Transport)

#### RESOLUTION

#### MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 18th May 1959

No. 39-SV(5)/58.—In pursuance of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Department of Transport No. 39-MS(5)/58, dated the 4th September, 1958, the Central Government is pleased to constitute the Central Advisory Committee for Sailing Vessels as shown below for a period of two years with effect from the date of this Resolution:—

1. Deputy Director General of Shipping, Bombay—Chairman.

#### Members

2. Deputy Director General of Shipping in charge of Sailing Vessels.
3. The Nautical Adviser to the Government of India.
4. The Chief Surveyor with the Government of India, (to be co-opted as and when necessary).
5. The State Port Officer, Kakinada.
6. The State Port Officer, Mangalore.
7. The Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Commerce Department, Bhubaneswar.
8. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta, representing the Government of West Bengal.
9. The Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Public Works Department, Trivandrum.
10. Shri Bhavanji A. Khimji, M.P.
11. Shri M. M. Sur, M.P.
12. Shri Damodar Mathuradas Ashar.

The names of the representatives of the Navy, the State Governments of Bombay and Madras and the sailing vessels regions will be notified later.

#### ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Private & Military Secretaries to the President, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Planning Commission, the Ministries of the Government of India, the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, All Maritime State Governments (Bombay, Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal) and the Directorate General of Shipping, Bombay.

#### ORDER

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

#### AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION

#### MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 13th May 1959

No. 39-SV(5)/58.—In this Ministry's Resolution No. 39-MS(5)/58, dated the 4th September, 1958 regarding the setting up of Central Advisory Committee and Regional Advisory Committees for the Sailing Vessels Industry, the following amendments may be made:—

In para 2 under item I—Central Advisory Committee—Composition; Government Members add 'A representative of the Navy' as No. 8 and renumber the existing S. Nos. 3, 4, 5 as 4, 5 & 6 respectively.

In para 2 under item II—Regional Advisory Committees, Non-Government Members—for the existing words against Item 7, substitute:—

"Two members of the State Legislature of the concerned region."

NAGENDRA SINGH, Jr. Secy.

